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STATESMEN'S OPINIONS OF THE AMERICAN.

National Democratic Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7, 1896.

WHARTON BARKER, ESQ.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Sir:—

The work being done by you, through your paper, THE AMERICAN, at this time, is of the highest value to the cause of silver, and I only regret that your paper is not known to and read by every man who feels an interest in the great cause that you and I have so much at heart. Your method of dealing with this question is certainly a scientific one, and I believe that every man who reads a copy of THE AMERICAN is stronger in the faith and better equipped for the contest, by reason of having done so, no matter how much he might know about the question already. I sincerely hope that your paper can be placed in the hands of the millions of men who are interested in this great cause.

While writing, permit me to add, that I regard your book—

"Bimetallism"—recently issued, as a very valuable contribution to the cause, and a clear, distinct and scientific exposition of the question. I understand that it has a large sale and hope it will rapidly increase. I am

Very truly yours,

JAMES K. JONES, Chairman.

NEW YORK, August 8, 1896.

WHARTON BARKER, ESQ.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Sir:—

Whatever you write or send out, is sure to be effective, and the power of THE AMERICAN is steadily being acknowledged. I am glad to perceive its increasing efficiency and shall be willing to urge this upon party and political friends and associates. Your work demands and warrants high appreciation. I am

Very truly yours,

JNO. P. JONES.

U. S. Senator from Nevada

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE Indianapolis Convention of the Gold Democrats did its work with the promptness possible only to a faction within a party, which is always more unanimous than a party, as a party in turn is more unanimous than a nation. This, of itself, is a striking comment on the claim of the Gold faction to be the Democratic party,—a body which never was so lifeless as to get through a national convention without sharp antagonism both of opinions on national topics, and of personal preferences. There was at Indianapolis some little difference as to the name that should take first place on the ticket. Gen. Bragg, famous for his eulogy of Mr. Cleveland in 1884—"we love him for the enemies he has made,"—seemed at first to be the choice of the convention, but probably only because of the noisiness with which the office-holding element shouted for the friend of their chief and benefactor. A better choice was reached in the selection of Gen. Palmer, a man who has been on so many sides in politics that he should know something of our political life. Both he and Gen. Buckner, the second on the ticket, are gentlemen of a bygone generation, and therefore the better representatives of two belated causes—Free Trade and Monometallism. As nobody takes the candidacy of either seriously, it is not worth while to enumerate their disqualifications for the offices with which they have allowed their names to be associated. They will take their place in history alongside Messrs. Bell and Everett, and their "Silver Grays" of 1860, as men who knew not the signs of the times.

The make-up of the Convention's human environment was brought to light by a little friction between its managers and a "sound-money club" from Chicago. This worthy organization had arrived on the scene without resources of any kind, with the assurance—they alleged—that they would be provided for, no doubt in consideration of the noise they would make. As nobody would be responsible for them, they were in a state of wrath at

what they declared a gross deception, and were only kept from being still more troublesome by having quarters given them. How many of such paid claquers there were in the crowd is not known.

It was probably they who insisted on hearing Col. Breckenridge speak, in spite of the presiding officer, who wished to choke him off, and had refused to notice repeated calls for him. The gallant and virtuous Colonel certainly gave them the only tolerable speech of the occasion; but it leaves rather a bad taste in the mouth to read of this man, against whom all that is decent in his own district rose in revolt, tossing sacred names about on a political platform, and lecturing the American people on honesty and others of the virtues. That such a man was tolerated in any convention shows to how much Mammon may blind the eyes of the "respectables." For, indeed, of the six national conventions which have met since May, this is the only one from whose platform he would not have been hissed.

The platform adopted at Indianapolis contains no surprises, except its falsehoods. It charges on the Chicago platform a threat of "unlimited issues of paper money by the government." There is not a word in the Chicago platform to justify such a charge; it merely proposes to replace private by public issues of paper money, as Gladstone and Peel proposed in England in 1844, and Gladstone again proposed in 1874. The same paragraph charges that the Democrats at Chicago "abandon for Republican allies the cause of tariff reform, to court the favor of Protectionists for their fiscal heresy." This also is untrue. The Chicago platform is about as firm for the cause of tariff reform as the party could be expected to be after the wholesale defeat of that policy at the polls in 1893 and 1894. Nor does this charge come with a very good grace from a faction which has been trying to tamper with Mr. McKinley's convictions in this matter of the tariff, by offering him the support of the Free Traders who believe in gold, in return for some declaration in favor of maintaining the present tariff.

Yet another falsehood is the statement that our present legislation with regard to American shipping is an "imitation of the restricted statutes of the eighteenth century, which have been abandoned by every maritime Power but the United States." It was precisely the United States that led the way in abandoning the restricted statutes of the seventeenth (not the eighteenth) century, by her offer of reciprocity in 1828,—an offer which stood for twenty-two years on the statute-book before England ventured to accept it. Nor have we revived one of those restrictive statutes since the shift from wood and sails to steam and steel turned the tide against us. Every law we have adopted on the subject has been a removal of restrictions, as of duties on ship-building materials and the like. The only restriction we have left is the clause of the old law which confines American registration to ships of American build, and that does not stand in the way of Americans buying and owning ships of foreign build to any extent they please.

BUT the most astonishing bit is the characterization of the free coinage declaration adopted at Chicago. These Gold Democrats charge the regular Democrats with "advocating a reckless attempt to increase the price of silver by legislation, to the debasement of our monetary standard." Evidently both these intentions are criminal in the eyes of the monometallists who adopted this platform. But the Democrats cannot be guilty of both. If they increase the price of silver, that avoids the lowering of the standard. If they lower that standard, it must be because they have failed to increase the price of silver. It is true that the monometallists everywhere are charging both upon their opponents. When they take up the silver question with reference to the indebted classes, then the object of free coinage is to debase the standard of our money. When they talk of the interest the miners of silver have in the matter, then the object is to increase the price of silver. But they generally are not so foolish as to

put these mutually exclusive charges into the same sentence. They generally keep them as far apart as possible.

What the bimetallists profess to wish is to cause an equalization of the prices of the two metals by legislation. To this the monometallists object. If silver will rise without legislation they do not care. But to put up silver by legislation is "paternalism," and therefore repugnant to their Democratic principles. They have, however, no objection to increasing the price of gold by legislation until an ounce of gold calls for twice as much of the products of human toil as it did twenty-five years ago.

They are, however, more frank and consistent than we had expected in their final deliverance on the whole matter. They are monometallist to the core. They look for no international agreement to restore silver to its old place in the world's currency. They propose to remand it permanently to a secondary and degraded position, coining it only in a restricted fashion as subsidiary money.

As to paper money, they call for the abolition of the Treasury notes and the substitution of bank notes. The proposal would have come with better grace from a body not so visibly controlled by the banking and moneyed classes. They say, "Give to us the privilege of borrowing from the public without paying interest, and take it away from the nation."

THE election in Vermont was a foregone conclusion, as Mr. Reed pointed out in the second of his speeches of this year. Vermont, as he said, is "a rockfast Republican State," and the Democrats generally have not been giving much attention to the election. Nor have the Democrats of the State done anything to draw the line on the money question. Their State convention was unanimous and emphatic for the gold standard; and its declaration of principles stands unretracted and unaltered. But just as in every former year the Republicans have crowed over Vermont and Maine, and the Democrats over Alabama and Arkansas, so now the enemies of silver are crowing over Vermont, although the State was practically uncontested, and although the issue between protection and free trade was the only one put before the people by the two parties in that State.

It would be just as foolish for the Democrats to accept their far larger majority in Arkansas as showing that they are secure of a national triumph and may rest on their oars. In each case "the Dutch have conquered Holland." Each State is one which is safe to the party which has won its State election, and this is not a campaign in which force is going to be wasted on fancy canvasses of States there is no hope of carrying. The real battle is in quite another quarter, and we have as yet not any sure indication of how the great agricultural States of the upper Mississippi Valley are going to vote in November, except the evidence that dire distress has driven multitudes of farmers from their allegiance to the Republican party. It is certain, as a British observer of the situation points out, that the Republican conventions of those States in every case showed a strong bimetalist element, and one which was enthusiastic in advocacy of its convictions.

It is not only admitted but boasted that the big railroad corporations are taking a very active share in this campaign, in urging their workmen to vote for Mr. McKinley. This evil of corporate interference in political affairs has been growing for many years. In two of the more Northern States of New England legislation is practically in control of a railroad combine, which has voted its employes in a body for the candidates who would do its bidding. And two of the Middle States have long been in control of a single over-grown corporation, whose favors are not refused even by their judges. Since the adoption of the secret ballot this kind of dictation is not so easily managed, although the companies can still depend upon a certain *esprit de corps* in their workmen, when the matters at stake are those which grow out of antagonism to other companies, or other interests than those of

the working classes. This is not likely to be the case when questions come up for settlement in which all classes are interested, and the working man is likely to think his opinion is worth as much as any other voter's. It is not likely, therefore, that corporate dictation will effect much in the present election, except with the illiterate voters, whose ignorance makes them dependent upon some official to mark their ballot-paper. Railroad men generally are not illiterates, and they may give their employers the same sort of surprise that many of the factory workers gave theirs in the election of 1892.

THE advocates of gold-monometallism are making an effort to keep the Democracy of Pennsylvania from endorsing the national ticket and platform at the coming meeting of the State Convention. If the authors of this proposal would take the trouble to attend a meeting of a county convention, they would spare themselves the trouble of making the attempt. As we said some time ago, the cohesion of the Democrats as a party is far greater than that of the Republicans; and the doctrine that "the majority rules" is axiomatic with them. They will not listen to any argument on the subject, as they hold that the decision of a national convention of the party overrides any local or State declaration. The latter, in fact, is nothing more than a suggestion of what the Democracy of that State think should be said on the subject, and is liable to revision by the higher authority, as completely as is the decision of a lower court by one above it. A *Nisi Prius* judge would not think of allowing any lawyer to plead as good law a decision of his own, which the Supreme Court had overruled. Much the same is the feeling of the average Democrat about local platforms.

The champions of the gold standard do not attach sufficient weight to this in estimating the probable effect of their proceeding at Indianapolis. They talk of casting a million votes for Messrs. Palmer and Buckner. They will not get half that number, and what they do get will be taken mostly from the class who would have voted for Mr. McKinley, but do not like his Protectionist doctrines.

THE visit of the Viceroy Li has furnished a fresh test of the adaptability of our people and government to meet the needs of an unusual situation, but we have not come out of it very well. We probably succeeded in boring the great statesman even more thoroughly than did Europe, as we have less experience in dealing with dignitaries of his class, and fewer appliances in the way of parks and palaces. The notion that he came to scatter around orders for ships of war and the like, had much to do with the plans for his entertainment, and much also to do with his repeated disappointment of those plans. His best gains from his visit were in his opportunities to bring his unusual powers of observation to bear upon types of national character, and to supplement these by endless and often ironic questions. He probably returns to China with a much closer acquaintance with us than we have made with him.

It is gratifying to learn that he has not been altogether disappointed in his efforts to obtain a modification of the iniquitous treaties which were exacted from China at the close of the second Opium War. By these China was robbed of her autonomy in the matter of the duties she might impose upon foreign wares, as was Japan by the equally iniquitous treaties of ten years later. The war has brought about a double change. It has obliged England to yield at last to the pressure Japan had been exerting for twenty years to secure the restoration of her autonomy; and it has imposed upon China a burden of debt in paying the war-indemnity, whose interest cannot be defrayed out of the present revenues of the Empire. As England is in need of friends in the Western Pacific, Lord Salisbury did not think it expedient to throw China into the arms of Russia by meeting Li's request with

an absolute refusal. China will be permitted to increase her duties on imported goods, but only upon condition that she shall remove certain restrictions upon internal trade, which have greatly reduced the value of the concessions obtained in the treaties. In this arrangement we, of course, acquiesce. We never have plundered either of our neighbors to the west with the calm indifference to the Ten Commandments which England, France and Germany have shown; and we have not the smallest objection to seeing them treated with decency.

THE situation of Spain with regard to its colonial dependencies has become desperate. At least a fourth of its soldiers in Cuba are unfit for service through disease, and the effort to replace the losses of the hospital and the battle-field have exhausted both the national treasury and the available part of her population. The very insolence of General Weyler in placing our consuls publicly under restrictions laid on those of no other country, forbidding them access to American citizens in the military prisons, is but a proof of the desperation to which the insurgents have brought him, as he thinks, through help in men, arms and money from the United States. On the top of this comes the insurrection in the Philippine Islands, which even the Spanish authorities on the spot admit to be of the gravest character. To put down the insurgents of either possession, the other must be abandoned; but the Spaniards would far sooner relinquish the Philippines than the Antilles. While we cannot withhold our sympathies from the Spanish people struggling under such a load of difficulties, we yet must remember that Spain has been the worst of modern oppressors, and that she abused her power mercilessly in every possession she ever acquired. Her reduction from a great empire to her present rank as a second-rate power is the just retribution for her age-long selfishness and cruelty; and other empires "may profit by her example."

THE situation in Eastern Europe and Western Asia has been materially changed by the refusal of England to unite with the other great Powers in bolstering up the Turkish government. Thus far Lord Salisbury has not seen his way to do more than withdraw with emphasis from the European concert and refuse co-operation in blockading Crete in the interests of the Turks. But even this has had a very considerable effect upon the diplomatic situation, and has set Russia and the rest to asking what will come next. The course taken by England is the more significant as she has a large Moslem population in India to keep in good humor, and the Sultan, as Kalif, is their Pope.

The *Herald*, being now the organ of the Porte on our side of the Atlantic, gives us daily assurances that the fresh massacres in Armenia and those reported from Crete are fabrications or at least exaggerations of some local disturbances. But the authentic reports from both countries show that the cruelty of Moslem fanaticism is unabated, and that Crete has furnished a terrible supplement to Armenia and Macedonia. It is the English opinion that the recent uprising of the Armenians in Constantinople was deliberately provoked by the Sultan's government, which brought into the city a thousand of the Kurds, who made themselves infamous in the massacres of last spring. The bringing of these murderers was protested against at the time, but in vain; and it seems to have stirred the Haiks to a sort of madness. They seized on the Oriental Bank, not for plunder, but in the foolish belief that the threat of its destruction would bring the Porte to terms. They thus gave their oppressors the very opportunity that was wanted, and furnished the world with a fresh proof that they themselves have lost the fighting qualities of their ancestors. A millennium of servitude and of subjection has destroyed their manhood.

ANOTHER illustration of the harm done by subjecting a people to alien rule, though not so striking, is furnished by the

history of the Irish National Convention at Dublin. It was called at the instance of Archbishop Walsh, in the hope that it would be the means of effecting a consolidation of all parties of Home Rulers in behalf of the common cause. But almost from the moment the call was issued, the followers of Mr. Redmond and those of Mr. Healy made it a fresh occasion for abuse of the main body of the party. By the time the convention met, the temper of the friends of Messrs. McCarthy and Dillon had been brought to the boiling point, and while there was not much occasion for a dissension inside the body itself, the quarrel was carried to the streets of Dublin in a way which must have rejoiced the hearts of the Unionists. But in truth the whole quarrel is an evidence that the Union has done the Irish majority harm by excluding them from any share in the government of their country, and thus depriving them of those lessons in political self-control and sobriety, which only participation in public life can teach. The Irish fight because that is all there is for them in politics. In America and the colonies they so far overcome the bad results of their agelong proscription as to form pretty compact parties and furnish effective leadership even for men of other stocks. All the world over the Irishman is refuting the charge of political inefficiency, which England never ceases to allege against him on the ground that having nothing serious to do at home he does it very badly.

LET THE PEOPLE DO THEIR OWN GOVERNING.

THE platform adopted by the gold Democrats at Indianapolis has one merit over that dictated by the money cliques to the Republican party, and on which Mr. McKinley stands. The Republican Convention at St. Louis, ridden, as it was by the money-lending classes, declared for the maintenance of the existing gold standard, but refused to recommend the taking of those steps towards currency contraction, such as could alone make the maintenance of that standard possible under any conditions. Moreover, while upholding the gold standard, the Republicans at St. Louis held out the hope of international bimetallism; while lauding the gold standard they pledged themselves to restore bimetallism if that could be attained by international agreement. Thus the Republican platform is not only illogical, but it bears the stamp of insincerity, for while demanding the maintenance of the gold standard, it contains no suggestion, much less recommendation of that currency contraction which our adherence to the gold standard must make necessary.

There is only one possible way that we can maintain the gold standard, and that is by offering our produce so cheap that our foreign creditors will prefer to take our wheat and cotton and other products in preference to gold. That we can export at the low level of prices that adherence to the gold standard will make necessary a volume of produce sufficient in value to meet the charges on our foreign indebtedness, aside from paying current indebtedness incurred for purchases of merchandise, may well be doubted, for just as prices fall the greater is the quantity of produce we must export to meet the fixed charges on our foreign indebtedness, but there can be no question that the only possible way of keeping gold at home under the gold standard is by still further depressing prices.

And to depress prices there is only one way. We must make money scarcer and dearer. That is, we must contract our currency until we so depress prices that our foreign creditors will be tempted to take the interest moneys we owe them in commodities rather than in gold. And this currency contraction we must accomplish for ourselves, and in our own way, or it will be done for us. In short, we must issue interest-bearing bonds in exchange for our greenbacks and treasury notes, thereby contracting our currency and depressing prices, or our currency will be automatically contracted by the export of gold, which must be followed, if we are to maintain gold payments, by the sale

of bonds for gold to replenish a depleted gold reserve, as has been done during the past three years, the redemption of greenbacks and Treasury notes with such gold, and the piling of them up in the Treasury, thus arriving at virtually the same end as would be accomplished by directly issuing interest-bearing bonds with which to take up the greenbacks and Treasury notes.

We cannot maintain our existing monetary system. We have knocked out one of the props which supported it. We must replace this prop; that is, we must restore silver to its full place as money, side by side with gold, or we must so reduce the volume of our paper currency that its weight can be carried by the single prop of gold upon which it now rests. The effort to contract our currency to this volume must scatter ruin and disaster broadcast over our land, for currency contraction means lower prices, and a lower range of prices our producing classes cannot stand. The fall in prices that has been so continuous since 1873 has driven thousands into bankruptcy and hundreds of thousands to the brink. A further fall in prices must push them over and precipitate general bankruptcy.

It is therefore that we believe it to be impossible to prevent the suspension of gold payments unless, indeed, we abandon our efforts to establish the gold standard; for the attempt to place ourselves on the contracted gold basis must precipitate a fall in prices such as we cannot stand. But a further depression in prices is what those who so laud gold monometallism must try in order to accomplish the establishment of the gold standard on a firm foundation. Consequently, currency contraction under the gold standard is a necessity.

This is the necessity the advocates of the gold standard are called upon to face. The Republicans at St. Louis refused to face it; the gold Democrats at Indianapolis took a bolder stand. Explicitly they did not, it is true, speak out for currency contraction; indeed, they merely proposed that issues of bank notes be substituted for the paper currency—the greenbacks and Treasury notes issued on the credit of the national government. But, this done, contraction could be left to the banks.

So we see, as a first step to the establishment of a "sound monetary system" we are to substitute bank credit for the credit of the national government as a basis for our paper money.

Bank credit is then considered by these "sound money" advocates as a safer basis for paper money than the national credit—the banks better able to look after the redemption of their notes in gold than the government; better able to take up and carry that duty of maintaining gold payments that has proven so onerous to the government. And why, let us here ask, is it that the banks are so willing to relieve the government of this burden—a burden that has proven so onerous, we are told, that the government could well afford to pay an interest-charge of \$15,000,000 annually to free itself from it? Well, we are told, could the government afford to make an issue of \$500,000,000 of bonds to take up the greenbacks and Treasury notes, and thus relieve itself at the cost of an interest-charge of at least \$15,000,000 a year, of the necessity of providing gold for the redemption of these notes?

Then these "sound money" advocates tell us that, in the place of the greenbacks and Treasury notes of the national government, an issue of national bank notes should be provided for. So we are to saddle on the government an interest-charge of \$15,000,000 annually and an interest-bearing debt of \$500,000,000 in order that we may substitute bank credit for national credit as a basis for our currency. At this cost the government is to be relieved of the duty assumed by a series of gold-ridden Secretaries of the Treasury to provide the exporters of gold with this precious metal at the cost of the tax-payer—a course that has done much to stimulate an artificial import of manufactured goods, to be sold in competition with the products of our own mills. In short, by undertaking to accumulate gold and furnish it for export free of cost, our government has cheapened the cost of goods bought abroad, fostered the sale of goods of foreign manufacture

in competition with our own, and made easy the import of foreign manufactures by assuming the cost of gathering together the gold to be sent abroad in payment—a cost that should be borne by the importer, not by the general government.

This obligation of supplying gold for export without charge—an obligation which should never have been undertaken, and which any Secretary of the Treasury who had the courage to run the Treasury in the interest of the whole country, and not to the profit of Wall Street, would throw down—is then, we are told, to be put on the shoulders of the banks, the government to issue \$500,000,000 in bonds and pay an annual interest-charge of \$15,000,000 to be relieved of this burden. And after the banks have assumed this burden, how are they going to carry it? Are they going to borrow gold at great cost to themselves in order to replenish their gold reserves, depleted by gold exports? Surely, no such thing can be expected.

But we are told the banks would control the movement of gold, so that there would be no undue drain on their gold reserves. And how would they do this? There is only one way. When a demand for gold for export arose and a drain on their reserves to meet this demand set in, they would have but one way to stop it. They would have to raise their rate of discount, make money tight, contract their issues of currency, with a view to inducing foreigners to loan us the gold that would otherwise be taken for export, tempted to do so by high interest rates and large returns on such loans and of so depressing prices that our foreign creditors would take our commodities in place of our gold. Preventing gold exports by borrowing could be but a temporary makeshift, so currency contraction and price depression would be their only course. And such a course would mean bankruptcy to their customers, inability of those to whom they had loaned to pay their loans and consequent failure of the banks.

So the banks would find themselves between two evils, the suspension of gold payments or the closing of their doors. Over the choice they would not long hesitate. Suspension of gold payments would be to them no evil; they would not dread it, they would court it, for gold payments once suspended and the issue of paper money in their hands they would have it in their power to pay their depositors by the issue of their own debts, by a veritable issue of Clearing House certificates in the shape of bank notes, and this currency they could then expand and contract at will, and thus raise and depress prices to the impoverishment of the producing classes, but to the enrichment of those speculative cliques who controlled the banks, and as a consequence the issue of our money and the control of our monetary yardstick.

Give into the hands of speculative cliques the power to regulate our currency, to lengthen or shorten our monetary yardstick, as it suits their purposes to raise or depress prices—such in effect is the demand of those who insist that the government go out of the banking business. Let the people do their own banking; let us have an elastic bank currency in place of the non-interest-bearing greenbacks and Treasury notes now issued by the government is the demand of the gold Democrats as set forth in the Indianapolis platform. By, "let the people do their own banking," they mean let the speculative cliques have full control over the sovereign power to issue money; by, "let us have an elastic currency," they mean let us have an elastic currency that the speculative cliques can manipulate so as to raise and depress prices at will in order that the producers of wealth may be at their mercy and in time become their abject slaves.

To those who would centralize power in the banks, make the speculative cliques the guardians over our measure of value and the virtual rulers of our people we would reply: Let the people do their own governing, let them guard over their own measure of value, let them see to it that the control over our currency never passes from their hands, let them see that our measure of value is never arbitrarily shortened and prices unduly raised by expansion on the one hand, or lengthened, and prices depressed

by contraction of our currency on the other; let them, above all, and under no circumstances, delegate this power to interested parties, but let them guard over our measure of value as sacred, recognizing that to inflate the currency is to shorten the monetary yardstick, enhance prices and do injustice to the creditor, that to contract the currency is to lengthen the monetary yardstick, depress prices, rob the debtor and do infinite injustice to all producers of wealth.

THE WAGE-EARNER, HIS VOTE AND ITS USE.

HOW shall I vote so as best to conserve my interests and further the general weal? is a question that is uppermost in many minds. To the wage-earner, who is suffering so grievously from enforced idleness, this question is of supreme moment. His is the duty to seek out the cause of the general curtailment of production, the resulting diminished chances of employment, cuts in wages and general distress, for with him rests the removal of that cause which has deadened enterprise and put a blight upon industry.

The responsibility of suffering a continuance of that fiscal policy under which our producing classes are being ground down to poverty, rests with the wage-earning classes. It rests with them to order a change in policy that will check the fall in prices and lift the grievous burden of an appreciating dollar from the backs of our producing classes, or to decree a continuance of the present policy that must needs lead to a continued fall in prices. Seven-tenths of the votes that may be cast in the coming Presidential election are theirs. So it is in their power to direct the policy of our government for good or ill, for their own advancement and happiness, or to their woe.

So the wage-earner is face to face with the question of how to use his ballot as to best promote his prosperity. He knows that the continuous struggle for work is intolerable, that the constant fear of dismissal, with the spectre of hunger and suffering in its wake is unbearable. He knows that the chances of employment are becoming fewer and fewer, not more extended, he knows that competition among wage-earners for work has taken the place of competition among employers for workmen, and he feels the press of this competition in enforced idleness and lower rates of wages. In brief, the recompense of labor is unsatisfactory, and the chances of those thrown out of work of securing employment are slim, yet the recompense of labor is growing smaller and the chances of employment fewer.

To wage-earners, times are anything but satisfactory. Of this there is no question. The one question of import that confronts them is what course to pursue so as to bring better times, what use to make of their ballots so as to bring prosperity.

And this brings up the question: When does the wage-earner enjoy greatest prosperity? And to this we answer, when wages are highest, for the very fact that wages are rising is evidence of the fact that there is a growing demand for the services of wage-earners, that there is competition among employers for workmen, not among wage-earners for work, and that consequently wage-earners are in a position to secure a just recompense for their labor. So we find that when wages are rising the wage-earner prospers, that his prosperity, progress and enlightenment are greatest where wages are highest. And this brings us to the question: When are wages highest? And to this we answer, when the production of wealth is greatest, and when the share of the wealth produced, and that remains to be divided between employer and wage-earner after paying fixed charges, is largest.

So we come to seek out the conditions under which the production of wealth is greatest, and under which the share to be divided between employer and wage-earner is largest, for it is under such conditions that the wage-earner will enjoy greatest prosperity. The great incentive to labor is the full enjoyment of the fruits of toil, and so it is that we find production most active

when the share of the wealth produced and available for division between wage-earner as wages and employer as profits is largest. And this time is obviously when prices are rising and when the burden of debts and taxes and rents is, as a consequence, being lightened.

Interest charges, taxes, rents, are to a great extent made payable in dollars, and these dollars must be raised from the sale of the products of labor. Now it is evident that the higher the price realized for these products the smaller will be the proportion of the wealth produced that goes to pay interest charges, taxes and rents, and the larger the share of the employer and wage-earner in the wealth produced. Thus it is that when prices are rising, the proportion of the total production of wealth to be divided among employers and wage-earners is greatest, consequently employer and wage-earner enjoy to the fullest extent the fruits of their toil, and, as a result, the incentive to the increased production of wealth is great, and production is greatly stimulated.

Moreover, when prices are thus rising, and as a consequence the share of the products of labor absorbed by interest payments, taxes, rents and other fixed charges steadily diminished, the wage-earner can readily secure an equitable division between himself and his employer of that portion of the wealth they have produced which remains after deducting interest payments, taxes, rents, etc., for just as the profits of industry increase, employers strive under the incentive of the prospect of enlarged profits to increase production, this leads to increased demand among employers for workmen, and in response to this increased demand wages rise. Thus, when prices are rising, the self interest of the employer promotes a just division of wealth.

But, on the other hand, if money is appreciating and prices falling, the interests of employer and wage-earner clash. As prices fall the value of that which is produced grows less and less, but the number of dollars that must be paid to the capitalist as interest and to the landlord as rent remain the same. Consequently to the capitalist and landlord, to those not active in the production of wealth, goes an unduly large share of the wealth produced and the share to be divided between employer and wage-earner is correspondingly diminished. Then comes clash between employer and wage-earner, the employer striving to keep up his share of the wealth produced which can only be done at the expense of the wage-earner, and the wage-earner striving to maintain the rate of wages which can only be done at the expense of the profits of the employer. And the inevitable result is curtailment of production, which means a still further curtailment of the sum to be divided between wage-earner and employer with resultant impoverishment for both.

Whether the curtailment of the sum to be divided between wage-earner and employer falls on the employer or the wage-earner, or as it finally must on both, the inevitable result is a curtailment of production, for just as the recompense to the active producers of wealth, the employer and wage-earner is lessened, the incentive to production is destroyed. If the loss falls on the employer he will find no inducement to continue production. The result is diminished production, and this in turn brings lessened employment to wage-earners, enforced idleness, and in the wake of enforced idleness the inevitable reduction in the rate of wages. So profits and wages fall together, and both employer and wage-earner lose hope and that interest in production without which the productive capacity of neither one or the other can reach a true development.

So we find that the wage-earner enjoys greatest prosperity when wages are highest, that wages are highest when the production of wealth is greatest, the share of the capitalist and landlord in the wealth produced smallest and the share of the employer and wage-earner largest. And this share must grow smaller, and coincidentally the share of the capitalist larger, just as prices fall. Consequently a fall in prices puts a damper on the production of wealth and impoverishes employer and wage-earner alike.

Therefore it is that the interest of the wage-earner lies in rising prices, for just as prices rise, the share of wealth produced over and above that absorbed to meet fixed charges will be greater, consequently the share of the wage-earner in the wealth produced larger and his enjoyment of the fruits of his toil more full.

Adherence to the gold standard means dearer money, and dearer money lower prices. For the gold standard Mr. McKinley stands. Hence his election would be inimical to the interests of wage-earners. On the other hand, the restoration of silver to its place as money means that we shall cheapen gold, not in the United States alone but the world over, and as we cheapen gold, prices will rise. For the restoration of silver to its place as money Mr. Bryan stands. Therefore, the welfare of the wage-earning classes is bound up with his election. As we have before had occasion to remark, the issue lies between McKinley and Adversity, Bryan and Prosperity.

DEAR MONEY IS DISHONEST MONEY.

THAT cheap money is dishonest money in that it defrauds the creditor we are free to admit; but if it is as wrong to rob the debtor as it is to defraud the creditor, then dear money must be dishonest money, as equally dishonest as cheap money; for, if cheap money does injustice to the creditor, dear money does equal injustice to the debtor. As cheap money entails loss on the creditor, so dear money entails loss on the debtor. If cheap money enables the debtor to reduce the burden of his debts at the expense of the creditor, so dear money enables the creditor to exact from the debtor more than is his by right and to lay on all producers an unjust tribute.

To cheapen money is to raise prices, and as prices rise the true value of fixed money-incomes is diminished; for, just as prices rise, the purchasing power of the dollar is lessened. Consequently, just as the dollar is cheapened and prices rise, the share of the products of labor coming to the creditor is lessened and the greater becomes the share of the products of labor to be divided between those active agents in the production of wealth—the employer and the wage-earner. So to cheapen the dollar is to add to the profits of industry and to raise wages at the expense of the creditor classes. Consequently, a cheapening dollar benefits the employer and wage-earner, the producers of wealth, at the expense of the creditor. To the creditor the cheapening dollar is unjust; but it acts as a powerful stimulant on industrial activity, for the enlarged profits of production consequent on cheapening the dollar cannot fail to powerfully incite enterprise.

On the other hand, to enhance the value of money is to depress prices, and as prices fall the value of fixed money incomes is enlarged; for just as prices fall the purchasing power of the dollar is increased and the creditor is enabled to purchase with the dollar coming to him as interest on his loans a greater and greater share of the products of labor. Consequently, as prices fall, a greater share of the wealth produced goes to the creditor, and the share to be divided between employer and wage-earner is diminished. So an appreciating dollar enriches the creditor at the expense of employer and wage-earner—it diminishes the profits of industry and the wages of labor, while it enriches those with fixed money incomes. And the result of thus diminishing the profits of industry is to destroy the incentive to enterprise, and as a consequence, just so long as the dollar is appreciating and prices falling, industry languishes.

Thus the dear dollar is dishonest in that it robs the debtor, and it is doubly injurious in that it takes from those active in the production of wealth and gives to the creditor classes—the drones of society; thus undermining the profits of industry, destroying the incentive to production and leading to industrial stagnation. On the other hand, the cheap dollar is dishonest in that it defrauds the creditor; but it does not cast a blight on industry;

for, instead of taxing the producing classes for the enrichment of those who live in idleness on fixed money incomes, it takes from those who are inactive in the production of wealth, and gives to those captains of industry who organize production and to those wage-earners in whose labor all wealth has its source.

Consequently, if the choice of a monetary standard lay between a cheap and dear dollar, there should be no hesitation among an industrial people over the choice, even though a cheapening dollar does injustice to the creditor, just as an enhancement in the value of money does injustice to the debtor, for an appreciating dollar deadens industrial activities, entails losses on all producers, and brings widespread suffering and distress, while a cheapening dollar stimulates industry, enlarges profits and wages, and accrues to the general advantage of the producing classes. The stimulating effect of an increasing supply and consequent cheapening of money on industry, and the benumbing effect of a growing scarcity and resulting appreciation of money is generally recognized by economists. Mr. J. R. McCulloch, the famous English economist, expressed this economic truism thus: "While, like a fall of rain after a long course of dry weather, it (an increase in the stock of money) may be prejudicial to certain classes, it is beneficial to an incomparably greater number, including all who are actively engaged in industrial pursuits, and is, speaking generally, of great public or national advantage." And in the same strain wrote the great philosopher and historian, David Hume: "In every kingdom into which money begins to flow in greater abundance than formerly," he wrote, "everything takes on a new face; labor and industry gain life; the merchant becomes more enterprising, the manufacturer more diligent and skilful; even the farmer follows his plough with greater alacrity and attention."

For twenty-three years the tendency of gold has been to grow dearer until to-day we find its purchasing power nearly, if not quite twice what it was in 1872, when silver shared equally with gold, the burden of the money functions. And as gold has thus grown dearer we have suffered all the evils of a dear dollar. Injustice has been done to debtors and incalculable injury to our producing classes. Enterprise has been stifled and our producing classes impoverished that the creditor classes might be enriched, and all this in the name of honesty and sanctity of contract. And now when our producing classes revolt against the injustice done them, and demand that a check be put to the subtle appreciation of gold that is grinding them down to poverty, they are assailed as dishonest repudiators.

For years we have suffered from a dollar that has grown dearer and dearer, from year to year. For years our producing classes have suffered the injustice of a lengthening monetary yardstick that has required them to part with a greater and greater share of the products of their labor, to satisfy the claims of their creditors, but at last the burdens of the appreciating gold standard have become insufferable, and our producing classes are resolved to throw them off. And let not those who have reaped enormous unearned gains through the lengthening of our monetary yardstick, and who have been enriched with the unjust tribute they have been enabled to exact from the producing classes, through the agency of an appreciating and hence dishonest dollar, assail the honesty of those who now demand that the monetary yardstick that has been constantly stretched during twenty years, be restored to its old length. Those who strive to disenthroned a dishonest dollar as our measure of value, are not dishonest. In demanding the restoration of silver to its place as money we seek only that which justice demands, that the injustice done to our debtor and producing classes by an appreciating dollar shall, as far as may be, be undone.

That the present gold dollar be cheapened by placing silver side by side with gold in our monetary system we demand, but a cheap dollar in the sense of a dollar that will do injustice to creditors we do not ask. As compared to the dollar before the extor-

tionate fall in prices co-incident with the discarding of silver set in, we do not ask or desire a cheap dollar. We demand simply that, as far as may be, justice be done to those debtors who have been impoverished by the appreciation of gold. That the cheapening of gold may be prejudicial to the interests of certain classes is unquestionable, but let it be remembered that those who would suffer a loss from the cheapening of gold are those who have reaped unearned gains from its appreciation. And in the long run the creditor would be recompensed for the cheapening of gold, for as gold became cheaper and prices began to rise, the demand for money by those anxious to expand production would become more pressing, interest rates would, as a consequence, rise, and, above all, the creditor would be secured against the danger of loss, for just as property rose in value, the greater would become the value of property pledged as security for his loans. Thus with the cheapening of gold would come to the creditor security against loss and ability to invest his money at higher rates of interest. So, in the end, the creditor would find his interests best conserved, not by a policy dictated by selfishness, but a policy that would best promote the welfare of all classes.

Some gold contractionists are striving strenuously to make it appear that gold has not appreciated, seeing full well that to admit the appreciation of gold is to admit the injustice of the gold standard. We are told that if the change in the value of commodities had been due to the appreciation of gold, then the fall of all commodities would have been alike, not in the aggregate, but in the value of each individual article, because, they add, a change in the value of money must necessarily affect everything alike. And, as prices of all commodities have not been affected equally, they assume that the decline in prices of late years is in no way due to the appreciation of gold.

It is quite true that a change in the value of money, of the monetary yardstick by which other things are measured, must affect all commodities alike, but it does not follow by any means that a lengthening of the monetary yardstick should be followed by a fall in prices of all commodities in equal degree, or that a shortening of the monetary yardstick would cause an advance in the prices of all commodities in a like ratio. Indeed, that a change in the value of money should have a like effect on the price of everything is quite impossible, for the value of money is but one factor in fixing prices. We have not only to consider the length of the monetary yardstick, but the length of the thing measured as well. Thus a failure of the wheat crop must tend to increase the purchasing power of the bushel of wheat, and unless the monetary yardstick is coincidentally stretched with the increased purchasing power of wheat, the money price will advance. But if the monetary yardstick is coincidentally stretched and in equal degree with the stretching of the real purchasing power of wheat, consequent on its scarcity, then there will be no change of price, and wheat will appear to have remained stable in price while all other products have fallen. But none the less, the appreciation of money will have affected the price of wheat equally with the price of other products, although to all appearances the price of wheat has not been affected at all. It has been affected in that the advance in price that otherwise would have occurred as a result of its scarcity, has been nullified by the advance in the price of gold, the measure.

What would occur in this suppositional case is happening in an infinitude of circumstances every day, and consequently the movement of prices is anything but equal. In short, two factors affect prices, changes in the actual value, that is purchasing power of the things measured, and changes in the length of the monetary yardstick. It is clear that if the thing measured grows in value with the monetary yardstick, there can be no change in price, and thus it is that we find such irregular fluctuations in prices, for changes in the real value of the things measured constantly tend to minimize or aggravate the effect of changes in the value of money on prices.

FROM A LEADER OF THE PEOPLE.

MADISON, Neb., September 5, 1896.

HON. WHARTON BARKER,

Forrest Building, 119 S. Fourth street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

MY DEAR SIR: THE AMERICAN, through your courtesy, reaches me weekly. I regard it as one of the best papers in the United States. Its articles are of a very high order and its statements reliable. It ought to receive the support of all desiring a clear view of the money question, and especially that branch of it embraced in the proposition for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present ratio.

I desire also to acknowledge receipt of a copy of your work on bimetallism, which I have read with much pleasure and great profit. It should be in the library of every student of economics. I certainly hope that THE AMERICAN and your work on bimetallism will meet with general favor and be widely read.

I have the honor to be

Very truly yours,

WM. V. ALLEN,
Senator from Nebraska.

WOMAN'S WAYS.

YOU ask me what—since we must part—

You shall bring home to me;
Bring back a pure and faithful heart,
As true as mine to thee.I ask not wealth nor fame,
I only ask for thee,
Thyself—and that dear self the same—
My love bring back to me!You talk of gems from foreign lands,
Of treasure, spoil and prize.
Ah, love! I shall not search your hands,
But look into your eyes.I ask not wealth nor fame,
I only ask for thee,
Thyself—and that dear self the same—
My love bring back to me!You speak of glory and renown,
With me to share your pride.
Unbroken faith is all the crown
I ask for as your bride.I ask not wealth nor fame,
I only ask for thee,
Thyself—and that dear self the same—
My love, bring back to me!You bid me with hope's eager gaze
Behold fair fortune come.
I only dream I see your face
Beside the hearth at home.I ask not wealth nor fame,
I do but ask for thee!
Thyself—and that dear self the same—
May God restore to me!

—Juliana Horatio Ewing.

A Terre Haute young woman prevented her sister's elopement by entering a charge of profanity against her lover.

Memphis has appointed a woman Superintendent of Charities. She is Miss Winnie Kurl, and she replaces a man.

Miss Clara Howard is working her way through the University of California. Miss Howard refuses to be called a new woman. She does not believe in woman suffrage, or bloomers, or stump speaking for women, but she does believe in a woman getting an education and a thorough one, even if she has to work for it. Miss Howard is delivering newspapers in order to pay her way through the university at Berkeley.

Mrs. Flora Patterson, sister of Professor Eugene Wambaugh, of the Harvard Law School, has received the appointment of Assistant Pathologist in the Department of Agriculture in Washington. Mrs. Patterson owes this honor to the success of a competitive examination with ten men.

A unique occupation taken up by certain enterprising young women in need of a little extra money is that of "gray hair pullers." The day the first gray hair makes its appearance is one of sorrow to many fashionable women, and the hair is generally plucked out, regardless of the old saying that a dozen will come to its funeral. Soon afterward the gray hair puller is summoned and engaged to come at regular intervals. She takes down her patron's hair and combs it gently and carefully removes every hair which has departed from its original hue and pins up the locks again.

Discontented women are always egotists. They view everything with regard to themselves and have, therefore, the defective sympathies that belong to low organizations. They never win confidence, for their discontent breeds distrust and doubt, and, however clever they may naturally be, an obtrusive self, with its train of likings and dislikings, obscures the judgment and they take false views of people and things. For this reason it is almost a hopeless effort to show them how little people generally care about their grievances, for they have thought about themselves so long and so much that they cannot conceive of any other subject interesting the rest of the world.

A WORD WITH THE DOCTOR.

WHEN every rood of earth maintained its man,
For him light labor spread her wholesome store;
Just gave what life required, but gave no more.
His best companions, innocence and health,
And his best riches, ignorance of wealth.

Don't let stale flowers remain in a sick room.

A teaspoonful of the best whiskey, added to the invalid's cup of beef tea is an excellent stimulant.

In a sick room where there's a fever patient the temperature may be quickly lowered by hanging up sheets wrung out of ice or very cold water and fastening them for a time to the doors and walls.

For sore mouths, either in human beings or in animals, no application is equal to tannin, which should always be kept in the house for that purpose. A little of the powder sprinkled on the inflamed or sore spots will cure almost immediately.

The best drink for a tired brain and one easily fatigued during the day is bran water. Bran lemonade is still better, and is made like ordinary lemonade except that the water has been mixed with bran till it has the consistency of milk. It should stand for six hours before being used. Try it, you who are skeptical. The bran is full of phosphorus, hence the relief.

Since women have taken to studying medicine, attending clinics and visiting hospital wards with scientific interest they have learned the value of green soap. Green soap, which comes in paste form, is an antiseptic and is much used in hospitals and by physicians who come into contact with many varieties of uncleanliness during a day's work. It is particularly beloved by those who make a specialty of scalp diseases, for it is as a hair soap that it is particularly valuable. After washing the hair with it the hair is more silky, shiny and soft than after treatment with ordinary washes, and its effect is, moreover, stimulating to the growth of hair and generally beneficial.

People who are not aware of the conditions do not realize the continual risk incurred by nurses and doctors in hospitals, in the operating room and when dressing sores. In spite of the most stringent precautions, sterilized instruments, antiseptic washes, etc., slight cases of blood poisoning are not uncommon, and the appearance of a nurse with a bandaged hand excites comparatively little remark. The first signs of danger are so quickly detected and treated that there are few fatal cases. A nurse whose infected finger had been lanced to the bone and scraped, said, cheerfully: "I ought to be thankful that I shall not lose the nail. Miss Sawbones is in a far worse state. Her whole arm is inflamed and she has lost a thumb nail. She went to bed apparently well, but awoke in an hour or two with shooting pains in her hand and arm. However, she's doing well now, and will be all right soon."

LITERARY NOTES.

AMONG THE NEWSPAPER MEN AND THE MAGAZINE WRITERS—
WHAT'S NEW ABOUT AUTHORS, ARTISTS AND ACTORS.

Sir Walter Besant, in collaboration with Mr. W. H. Pollock, is about to publish a volume of eight drawing-room plays.

Hector Malot, the French novelist, is going to make himself disagreeable by publishing in his autobiography a key to his romances, all of which, he declares, he took from actual events

The expected sometimes happens, says *The Critic*. The book oftenest called for at the Sing Sing Prison library is Charles Reade's "Never Too Late to Mend." This is pathetically natural. Nor is it strange that "Put Yourself in His Place" should come second in popularity with this class of readers. Reade is followed by Lever, Lytton, Lover, Dumas, Dickens and Doyle.

The licentious manner in which the press of France uses its liberty has been of late years the subject of much adverse comment. Recently M. de Blowitz, Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, expressed his opinion and gave the following list of epithets that were directed against certain French Senators and were printed on a single page of a Parisian newspaper: "Liars, cheats, beasts about to give their last gasp, hangmen, crooks, fellows who starve the people, rascals, dirty old men, men to be abhorred, footpads, misers, bums, murderers, old thieves, Prussians, sons of dogs, addleheads, rebels, mangy curs, the kind of things one would not like to put one's foot on," etc. The French press is "not in it" with the sound money organs of the United States in the chasteness and purity of the epithets applied by them to their bimetallic opponents.

F. Marion Crawford, who has returned to America from Naples, says that it was "pure luck" that brought him the plot of his first popular novel, "Mr. Isaacs," and that he will not tempt fate again by writing an Indian story.

During September *Harper's Weekly* will sketch with pen and pencil the striking incidents of Li Hung Chang's visit. Thomas R. Dowley, Jr., will give a comprehensive review of his experiences as war correspondent in Cuba. There will also be a paper by General Greely on Nansen's voyage to the North Pole.

The Record, Mahanoy City, Pa., deals fearless and aggressive blows in the cause of the people and bimetallism. Editor Parker, is a live newspaper man, and gives his many readers an up to-date newspaper, that is as reliable as it is ably edited.

We are, indeed, glad to be able to tell our readers that *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette*, New York, is full of prosperity as of years. It is easily amongst the best of the monthly or other journals devoted to physiological medicine. On its editorial staff are J. Hobart Egbert, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., who has charge of the Department of Physiological Chemistry, Henry Leffman, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., of the Department of Hygiene, State and Preventive Medicine, and J. Clarke Slay, M. D., of the Department of Physical Education. It is published by the Gazette Publishing Company, 1218 Broadway, New York, at the yearly subscription price of one dollar; sample copies, ten cents.

Life and Health is published by the same firm at the same place, and is in its ninth number.

Canton county, Pa., is naturally proud of its clean family newspaper, *The Weatherly Herald*. It is sound for Bimetallism and Bryan as it has always been earnest and unswerving in its fealty to the interests of the miners of the anthracite coal fields.

Harper's Bazar of the 5th inst. had an interesting story by Octave Thanet, "Why Abbylonia Surrendered." The matter and manner of Abbylonia's surrender are dramatized by the characters in the little Arkansas country town in which the scene is laid.

Harper & Bros. announce the publication of "Literary Landmarks of Venice," by Laurence Hutton, illustrated by F. V. Du Mond and Guy Carleton; "With My Neighbors," by Margaret E. Sangster; "Shakespeare, the Boy," with sketches of the home and school life, games and sports, manners, customs and folk-lore of the time, by William J. Rolfe; and "The Old Infant and Similar Stories," by Will Carleton.

In the October *Harper's Magazine*, an engraved portrait of "The Author of 'The Martian'" will stand as frontispiece, and a generous instalment will be given of Du Maurier's new novel, with five characteristic drawings by the author. Other features will be an illustrated paper on "The Blue Quail of the Cactus," by Frederick Remington; "The Hypnotist," a story by Octave Thanet, with four illustrations by Frost; "Electricity," with twenty-four illustrations; "Some American Crickets," by Samuel H. Scudder, with nine illustrations by Bridgman.

The first or general part of Dr. Richard Hertwig's "Lehrbuch der Zoologie" has been translated by Prof. George W. Field, of Brown University, and will soon be published by Henry Holt & Co.

Messrs. Copeland & Day, 69 Cornhill, Boston, announce that they will publish to-day "The Listener in the Town"—"The Listener in the Country," by Joseph Edgar Chamberlin, in two vols. octavo, cloth, 75 cents each. For nine years the "Listener" column in the *Evening Transcript* has been one of the literary institutions of Boston. The field of the "Listener" is a wide one, but his motive is always literary, and the volumes made up from his columns have cohesion and a sustained purpose.

Copeland & Day, Boston, announce the publication of "CXXIV Sonnets from Dante, Petrarch and Camoens," translated by Richard Garnett, LL.D., octavo, bound in green cloth, \$1.50.

Here's *Mother's Journal* for September, with its prose so useful, its poems so tender and its advice so truthful, fruitful and wholesome that its appearance in the home circle is welcome as the budding blossoms of a young May morning. Its contents include "A Lost Ideal," a pathetic and beautiful story of self-sacrificing and heroic love, by Clover Comstock; "Practical Pen-Talks," by Sara Spy; "Baby—What the Doctors Say," by Dr. Mary Putnam-Jacobi; "A Word to Mothers," by Materna; "Fashions for the Little Ones," by Alice D. Bradford; "Cycling for Health and Pleasure," by William H. Hale.

Tolstoi's "Master and Man" has just been translated into Turkish by Madame Lebedeva, who had previously translated into that language the greater part of the works of Pushkin and Lermontoff. She is now engaged in turning Seid Emir Ali's "Life and Teachings of Mohammed" into Russian, in order to encourage the Russian Tartars to read Russian.

Every man and woman interested in the welfare of the Sunny South ought to be a reader of *The Southern States*, a monthly magazine, issued by the Manufacturers' Record Publishing Company, Baltimore, Md., for the purpose of promoting immigration to the South. It is an undoubted authority on real estate values, the soil, climate, agricultural capabilities and resources of that important section of our country.

"THE AMERICAN" AND "BIMETALLISM."

Continued Expressions of Appreciation and Confidence from all
Classes and from Every Section of the Country.
What the People Say.

The Best Paper Published.

My AMERICAN does duty in three to four families, and the consensus of opinion is expressed in the words: The best paper published; its arguments are irrefutable.

FRANK E. HOWARD, Newport, Idaho.

We'll Do Our Best.

If you can do as well in the East as we will do, we will carry this State. Enclosed please find check for \$5 for twenty copies of THE AMERICAN for the next ten weeks.

M. L. LOCKWOOD, Zelienople, Pa.

Fearless and Patriotic.

I have been reading THE AMERICAN for several months. I admire its fearless and patriotic tone and its logical and convincing arguments on the money question.

WM. E. SWEET, Denver, Col.

Among the Honest Toilers.

The magnificent articles of Mr. Barker would be read by hundreds of laboring men now out of employment if you would send THE AMERICAN to the Public Library till after the election. I write at the suggestion of some of our citizens.

W. H. SMALLWOOD, Duluth, Minn.

It is Logical and Lucid.

Let me express my appreciation of THE AMERICAN, which I have read with great interest. I think it the most logical as well as the most lucid exposition of the various underlying principles of the silver question which has ever been published in periodical form.

FLOYD FERRIS, Litchfield, Conn.

Best on the Money Issue.

Among the numerous books that I have read on the money issue BIMETALLISM is the best. Could it only be possible for this book to reach one-tenth of the voters in this country, gold or any other monometallism would be doomed at our first election.

J. F. ZAJICEK, West Point, Neb.

It is a Great Work.

BIMETALLISM is a great book. You are certainly entitled to the thanks and gratitude of every true bimetalist. I wish your book could be placed in the hands of every voter in the United States.

SAML. H. DREW, Brooklyn, N. Y.

No Sounder Exponent.

Having read THE AMERICAN for a number of years, we are prepared to say there is no more logical or sound exponent of bimetalism than it.

HUMANITY, Kansas City, Mo.

Worthy of Attention.

Please send me BIMETALLISM. I have never read it, but having constantly read THE AMERICAN for two years I know that anything from your pen is worthy of the attention of any one who seeks to know the truth.

Congressman GEORGE C. PENDLETON,
Belton, Texas.

The Text Book of the Campaign.

THE AMERICAN is the bimetallic text book of the campaign. I consider it the ablest political publication in this country.

J. W. F. RUTTENBER, Editor, *Sunday Telegram*,
Newburgh, N. Y.

Able Advocate of the Double Standard.

I read THE AMERICAN regularly and thoroughly and regard it as the ablest advocate of the double standard I have been able to examine.

J. H. BOYLE, Duluth, Minn.

The Best Authority on Bimetallism.

THE AMERICAN is without doubt one of the best, if not the best, authority on bimetalism in the United States. Mr. Barker has published a book entitled "BIMETALLISM," which is invaluable, and the current numbers of THE AMERICAN are indispensable to any earnest, honest inquirer after the truth.

Progressive Age, Minneapolis, Minn.

Powerful in the People's Interest.

Mr. Barker's book, BIMETALLISM is a potent reinforcement of the cause of the people, as against the conspiracy of wealth.

Rocky Mountain News, Denver, Col.

Clear and Fair in its Arguments.

I must say I get no explanation and arguments that are as clear and fair as those contained in THE AMERICAN.

DORRANCE B. CURRIER, Hanover, N. H.

Its Circulation Must be Greater.

THE AMERICAN is so good that I am satisfied the army of bimetalists would be largely increased if the circulation was still greater.

WM. H. BYERS, Louisville, Ky.

SOCIOLOGICAL SUBJECTS.

THIS world is like a looking-glass,
And if you want to see
People frown at you as you pass,
And use you slightly;
If you want quarrels, snubs and foes,
Put on a fretful face—
Scowl at the world—you'll find it shows
The very same grimace.

This world is like a looking-glass,
And if you wish to be
On pleasant terms with all who pass,
Smile on them pleasantly.
Be helpful, generous and true,
And very soon you'll find
Each face reflecting back to you
An image bright and kind.

—Priscilla Leonard.

Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them.—Eccles. xii. 1.

It is estimated that of the 240,000 domestic servants of London, at least 10,000 are always out of employment.

President Schurman, of Cornell: The American people, in a too exclusive pursuit of external goods, have forfeited their ancient dower of inward happiness. Socialism is no cure. Anarchy is madness. The one efficacious remedy is a return to truer views of life as rational and moral. We need a fresh baptism of idealism, a new consecration to spiritual ends, a quickened enthusiasm for truth, justice and righteousness. The diffusion of this spirit must be the work of the scholars of the country.

The officials of the Joliet, Ill., penitentiary say that they are going to try an interesting experiment. They will have three kinds of suits for the prisoners, indicative of their deportment. Green suits will be worn by prisoners of good behavior, cadet gray by those who are less orderly, and red by those who are extremely unruly. It is believed that the plan will be an incentive to the prisoners to conduct themselves properly, and will doubtless be successful. The officials think that it will help the men to win back their self respect, and in many cases will be the means of reformation, especially for those that are just starting in crime. It will give the convict the idea that he can make an advance in his fellow-man's opinion even while confined behind the bars.

Count Leo Tolstoi thinks that the English and the Zulus are the two most brutal nations on the earth.

Voters in Italy get, on the average, sixty cents each for their votes, and must show by the blotting paper which they have used for their ballots that the vote was cast for the right man before drawing their pay.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

EFFECT OF FREE COINAGE ON THE PRICE OF COTTON AND WHEAT.

To Wharton Barker, Editor of THE AMERICAN:

DEAR SIR:—As one of your subscribers I would be pleased if you would answer the following questions:—

1. Is not the price of cotton and wheat fixed or governed by Liverpool?
2. If this is true how will the free coinage of silver so affect the Liverpool price as to increase the selling price of cotton or wheat in the possession of the American farmer?

Yours truly,

JOHN E. DONALSON.

Donalsonville, Ga.

1. Of cotton and wheat we produce much in excess of our own needs, much beyond what at present we can consume at home. Indeed of the wheat we produce our own people consume not more than two-thirds, and of the cotton we raise we spin only a third. Thus for two-thirds of our cotton crop and one-third of our wheat we find a market abroad, and this cotton, this wheat, must be sold in competition with the wheat and cotton of the world.

To Western Europe and to Great Britain, to those countries that can produce no cotton and which do not feed themselves flow the surplus products of the wheat and cotton fields of the world. The raw cotton which Britain manufactures into fabrics, she must import from abroad and the annual deficits in her own harvests, she must fill with foreign grain.

For the surplus cotton produced by the cotton raisers of the world, Great Britain is not the only buyer, for the nations of western Europe are also large consumers, but for the wheat that is produced by the different peoples of the globe in excess of their own needs, Great Britain makes the only reliable market of significance, for the nations of Western Europe are only in need of foreign wheat in years of deficiency in their own harvests. So aside from Great Britain the only consumers, year in and year out, for the surplus wheat of the world are those countries situated in tropical latitudes and their demands for flour and wheat though constant are insignificant alongside the great annual deficits in England's harvests that make necessary the import of upwards of 200,000,000 bushels of foreign wheat annually either in the shape of the grain or as flour.

Thus Great Britain constitutes the most important market for the surplus yield of cotton of the different cotton raising countries of the globe and by far the most important market for wheat. Therefore, it is to the British markets that the wheat and cotton of the world that is not needed for consumption where raised, is sent for sale and thus it is that in the British markets the producers of cotton and wheat from all parts of the globe come into competition. There our farmers meet in competition the wheat producers of Russia, Argentina, India, there it is that our cotton must be sold in competition with India and Egyptian cotton.

Thus it is that the prices we get for our surplus wheat and cotton are fixed in competition with all the world. What our competitors are willing to accept for their wheat and cotton we must accept for ours. A higher price we cannot get, for the British trader will buy where he can buy cheapest and he will not buy our cotton or wheat while he can buy cotton or wheat cheaper elsewhere. Consequently the price we can get for our surplus cotton and wheat is governed by the price at which our competitors are willing to sell their products. And this price governs the price of wheat on our farms and cotton on our plantations, it fixes the price not alone of the wheat and cotton we export but of that which we consume at home as well. The reason for this is apparent. The planter and farmer will not sell their wheat and cotton for domestic consumption for a smaller price than can be realized by exporting it. To be more exact, the middleman who buys the cotton and wheat from the American planter and farmer will not sell such products to the American miller or manufacturer for less than he can sell them to the British trader. In other words if the Liverpool price is higher than the New York price to a degree sufficient to cover the cost of transportation from New York to Liverpool, the grain or cotton merchant will find his profit in exporting cotton and wheat and he will refuse to sell to the American miller or manufacturer until by bidding against one another to obtain the needed supplies they advance the price in America to that point when deducting costs of transportation etc., it will be equivalent to the Liverpool price. But much higher than this point the price will not go, for as soon as it does, profit in exporting will disappear and the market for wheat

and cotton will be restricted to the demands for home consumption. And as this demand falls far short of making a market for all our produce, the home market must soon be overstocked and the supply of cotton and wheat will rapidly outrun the demand and this in turn must force the price back to that point where exportation can be again resumed at a profit. Thus it is that the Liverpool price of wheat and cotton governs the price of wheat and cotton in the United States.

2. And as this Liverpool price is fixed by the lowest price at which any of our competitors can afford to supply the British market, it is clear that anything that will enable our competitors to reduce prices will force down prices to our planters and farmers while anything that will remove the severity of this competition or raise the price at which our competitors can sell their produce must result in raising prices to our producers. Now if we will examine the trade returns of Great Britain we will find that it is from the silver-using countries and from those countries in which gold commands a premium that the increased competition which has resulted in forcing down prices of late years has come. We find that just as the appreciation of gold, as measured by silver, has become more marked this competition has increased, and we find that just as the gold price of silver has fallen so has the gold price of wheat and cotton. And the reason is simply this: Silver has not depreciated in silver-using countries. The cost of production, a cost paid in silver, has not increased, although silver has fallen to nearly one-half its former price in gold, our silver-using competitors have been enabled to cut the gold price asked for their products in half without impairing their profit on production one jot.

And as our competitors have cut gold prices in half we, too, have been obliged to cut prices. But as we have been unable to materially reduce the cost of production we have been placed at a great disadvantage, and consequently our competitors are rapidly getting the best of us. A glance at the following tables taken from the British trade returns, will make clear how far this has gone:

IMPORTS OF WHEAT INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

From gold-standard countries.		
	1880. bushels.	1894. bushels.
Germany	2,983,400	1,334,747
Egypt	2,989,059	201,766
Roumania	236,374	633,877
Turkey		46,022,057
United States	67,556,186	7,221,180
Australasia	7,926,569	5,298,227
Canada	7,256,726	
	88,948,314	60,711,854
From countries in which gold is at a premium.		
Russia	5,376,605	31,221,661
India	6,025,893	9,984,905
Argentina		24,778,017
Chili	2,516,651	3,288,905
Uruguay		577,766
	13,919,149	69,851,251
From all other countries.		
	288,128	340,860
	103,155,591	130,903,968

Thus we see the effect on the wheat trade of the demonetization of silver and the resulting appreciation of gold. We see a falling off in exports of wheat from gold-standard countries and a marked increase from those countries, the producers in which have enjoyed a bounty on exports in the shape of a premium on gold.

Such, then, has been the effect on the British wheat market of discarding silver. What, then, would be the effect on the Liverpool price of wheat of opening our mints to silver? It would undoubtedly raise the price with the result of increasing the selling price of wheat to the American farmer. But how? Simply because an increase in the gold price of silver must reduce the area from which Britain can draw her supplies of grain, reduce it because the bounty in the shape of a premium on gold which now stimulates the export of wheat and cotton from silver-using and paper-using countries and enables them to undersell our producers would disappear. With the increased demand for silver and decreased demand for gold, consequent on opening our mints to silver, the gold price of silver must rise, and as this price rises the producer in silver-using countries, although needing only the same amount of silver to cover the cost of production must ask a higher gold price in order to get the desired amount of silver.

And those countries on a paper basis would be affected in the same way as the silver-using countries. As the premium on gold fell they would be obliged to ask more gold for their products. When, as in Argentina the paper currency is much depreciated, not only as measured by gold but as measured by silver, this premium on gold would not entirely disappear, but such remaining premium on gold would not confer any advantage on the Argentinian wheat grower. The reason for this is that it is the appreciation of gold that gives our competitors the advantages they now enjoy, not the depreciation in their currency. It is because silver has not depreciated, as measured in commodities, because it goes just as far as ever in paying the cost of production that the premium on gold confers on silver-using peoples an advantage in competition with us. If the two ounces of silver which they can now get for the same amount of gold that formerly would exchange for but one had depreciated, as measured in productive power, the premium on gold which now enables them to get two ounces of silver where they got but one before would confer upon them no advantage, for what they gained as a premium on gold they would lose in increased cost of production. It is because silver has not depreciated and because gold has appreciated that silver-using peoples have a great advantage over us. The paper-using countries have this same advantage, but only to that degree that their currencies are not depreciated as measured by productive power. When their currencies are actually depreciated, such actual depreciation confers no benefit upon them for the increased cost of production neutralizes the effect of the gold premium so far as that premium is due to the depreciation of their currency. So the opening of our mints to silver and the doing away of the premium on gold, so far as said premium is due to the appreciation of that metal will put our products on an equal plane in competition with the producers of silver-using and paper-using countries.

ODDS AND ENDS.

THE bridal veil of a Japanese young lady is subsequently used as her shroud. Just after the marriage it is carefully put away and preserved until death again makes its use necessary.

A Spanish patent lasts twenty years, and the device or manufacture must be made or carried on in Spanish territory within two years after the patent is granted.

The holly in Germany is called Christ-dorn, or Christ's thorn, the legend being that it was of this plant that the crown of thorns was made. In France this honor has been assigned to the hawthorn, which is there called the noble thorn. In Spain the legend assigns the honor to the bramble. An old Scotch legend makes the crown to consist of thistle-blades; while in the folklore of England the climbing rose is said to have been the plant selected by the persecutors.

Here is a cure for a terrible disorder of the mouth, commonly called "scandal." "Take of 'good nature,' one ounce; of a herb called by the Indians 'mind your business,' one ounce; mix these with a little 'charity for others,' and two or three sprigs of 'keep your tongue between your teeth.' Application: The symptoms are a violent itching of the tongue and roof of the mouth, which invariably takes place while you are in company of a species of animals called gossips. When you feel a fit of it coming on, take a spoonful of the mixture, hold it in your mouth, which you will keep closely shut till you get home, and you will find a complete cure. Should you apprehend a relapse, keep a small bottleful about you, and on the slightest symptom repeat the dose.

No up-to-date lemonade served to the dainty maids at this year's summer resorts is complete unless there is with it a lemonade spoon of quaint and curious design.

The latest spoon of this sort is a sort of silver combination, combining the advantages of a spoon and a straw. The handles are long, slender and hollow, with a tiny opening at each end, which is utilized as a straw when once the cooling drink is completed. The bowl of the spoon is made in a variety of designs, some being in the shape of a leaf, a half-lemon or heart-shaped. In fact, there appears to be no limit to the variety of shapes and forms devised by the cunning artificers.

The very correct wrinkle is a silver handle and gold bowl. The combination is a pleasing one in its effects, and one great advantage is that the handles can be readily cleaned and used as long as the spoons last.

OPEN DOORS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

INTRINSIC AND STANDARD VALUE.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN :

DEAR SIR : The gold theorists declare that the value of gold is intrinsic and stable.

To arrive at the said conclusion, they must have reasoned somewhat as follows :

Whatever is inherent in a natural production, must, being controlled by natural law, be constant, stable in character. Hence, gold being a natural production, must have qualities of intrinsic value ; therefore this value must be stable. This being so, we can claim a standard value for gold, and declare it to be a standard of value.

This is about as conclusive a statement as they can give for their assumption.

We are compelled by common observation, to admit that everything produced by nature has inherent utility, and, hence an intrinsic value of some kind, pecuniary or otherwise, but no determined value.

A determined value is a price placed upon a production by virtue of its use to society, and is subject to being redetermined as contingencies may arise. Hence no natural production has a determined value until said value is determined by the utilization of the production. This being so, a determined value cannot be an inherent one ; hence it is not an intrinsic value. Therefore the idea of stability, also, as determined by the gold theorists and attributed to the value of gold, has no foundation in fact. Hence the term standard has no meaning in connection with the term value.

Gold is now the standard money in which the unit of account is expressed ; hence it is a standard of payment, but it is not a standard in any other sense.

Philadelphia.

W. D. YOUNG.

THE FALL IN WHEAT.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN :

DEAR SIR : The following statistics, which I have taken from the annual report of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, for the year 1896, compiled by Secretary W. J. Langson from the most authentic sources, will conclusively establish, whether or not the overproduction of wheat in the world is the cause of its present low price :

	Bushels.
Wheat production of the world for 1891 . . .	2,432,322,000
" " " " " " 1892 . . .	2,481,865,000
" " " " " " 1893 . . .	2,562,913,000
" " " " " " 1894 . . .	2,672,341,000
" " " " " " 1895 . . .	2,552,677,000

If you estimate the increase of the world's population from 1891 to 1895 at one and two-thirds per cent. per year, there ought to be for the year 1895 a production equal to that of 1891, plus four times one and two-thirds per cent. or six and two-thirds per cent. Adding this amount to the production of 1891, gives the number of bushels we ought to have produced in the year 1895 proportionate to the increased population in 1895 at 2,594,314,520 bushels. This is 41,537,520 bushels less than was raised in 1895.

According to the same report the average price of wheat for the year 1891 at Milwaukee was 93 1/4 cents per bushel ; and the average price of wheat at Milwaukee in 1895 was 61 cents per bushel.

So although the production of wheat throughout the world was forty-one millions of bushels less in 1895 than it was in 1891, the price of wheat fell 37 1/4 per cent.

Milwaukee, Wis..

RICHARD BURKE.

FOREIGN FACTS AND FANCIES.

SWEDISH and Norwegian servants threaten to drive the British housemaid from her place. They are said to be more efficient and willing, and are ready to work for lower wages.

That Rontgen rays burn the skin like sunlight is the latest information from Berlin about the phenomenon. Profs. Grumbach and Du Bois Reymond have succeeded in rendering visible

Wanamaker's

Fall Clothing is ready Spic and span new Clothing for fall wear! Are you interested? There was no class of careful dressers forgot when we gathered the stocks. Safe economy rules; clothing excellence is here.

FOR MEN—
Fall Overcoats, \$7.50 to \$25.
Trousers, through-and-through worsted, \$3.50. Trousers for less and more.

FOR BOYS—
School Suits for fall and winter, \$5.50 and \$5—just ready!
AT \$3.50—Of navy blue cloth and fancy mixed cassimeres; double-breasted jacket. For ages 7 to 16.
AT \$3.50—Reefer Suits of fancy cassimere; sailor collar; braided. For ages 4 to 7.

"Little Giant" Suits are ready—
but scarcely enough here yet to go around. Seams triple stitched; reinforced at knees and seat.

KNEE TROUSERS—a thousand of fancy chevrot, mostly in brownish plaids, 50c.

Knee Trousers of English corduroy—gray, brown, tan; value \$1.25; price 85c.

Both lots in sizes for boys of 4 to 15.

Market street.

School Supplies In sixteen years we haven't had such a gathering of helps for school folks—big and little. Nothing right is missing—

stationery
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SHIRTS—A Great Bargain.

An over-stocked manufacturer, anxious to dispose of his entire stock of Chevrot shirts, made a price so low that, in the interest of our customers, we promptly purchased the lot. The goods are now on the counters at the wonderfully low price of

35c, or Three for \$1.00.

Every shirt is excellent in style and quality, made in the best possible manner and has pearl buttons. All sizes for men and boys are included.

BICYCLES—excellent makes:

The "S. & C.," at \$47.50;
The "Merion," at \$70.00.

We have just added a line of

BICYCLES—for boys and girls, 24-inch wheels—which we offer at the remarkably low price of **\$30.00**

BICYCLE SUNDRIES:

"Globe" Lamps, at 65 cents;
"Aladdin" Lamps, at \$1.50;
The "20th Century" Lamps, of Aluminum, at \$2.30;
"Search Light" Lamps, at \$3.75;
Frame Luggage Carriers, at \$2.50;
Yankee Bicycle Watches, at \$1.25;
Tool Bags, with laced top and the best leather ever devised, at 75 cents.

Mail Orders receive prompt and accurate attention.

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PHILADELPHIA.

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some of the softer parts of the body like the larynx and the diaphragm, by means of improved tubes.

The agitation of a proposition to rename one of the boulevards of Paris after Pasteur has developed the fact that besides there being already a Rue Pasteur, twenty-one streets in Paris are named after chemists. Among the men thus remembered are Chevreul, Gay-Lussac, Lavoisier, Raspail, Davy and Berzelius. Seven botanists are thus honored, one alchemist—Nicholas Flannel, of the fourteenth century—and twenty-nine doctors and surgeons.

On St. Kilda's Island, which lies in the Atlantic, eighty-two miles west of the main island of the Hebrides, a house belonging to the stone age has been discovered, with a number of stone weapons, hammers and axes. There are only 71 inhabitants on the island, which is 4,000 acres in extent. The minister is at the same time the doctor and the school teacher. He sails to the main land once a year, to shop for the whole island.

A strange assortment of objects was removed by a surgical operation in an Odessa hospital, from the stomach of a Yalta woman suffering from a horrible form of starvation. It comprised a fork, a piece of iron, two teaspoons, a needle, a piece of lace with the crochet-needle, two 2¼-inch nails, four pieces of glass, eight buttons, and a key. The woman is out of danger, and the contents of her stomach attract crowds to the hospital museum.

At the very moment when Signor Nathan, a Hebrew, was elected to succeed Signor Lemmi as Supreme Chief of the Italian Free Masons, his three nieces were embracing the Catholic faith. The clerical newspaper of Milan, the *Lega Lombarda*, speaks highly of the beauty and intellectual accomplishments of the young ladies. It says that they had attended frequently for some time the lectures and conferences of a Protestant minister and also those of a Roman Catholic priest, Father Carlo Testa. The latter succeeded in his work of proselytism, and he baptized the three nieces of the Master of the Grand Orient of Italian Masonry.

Babu Dourga Chorrone Roquette, a Bengal Frenchman of Chandernagore, has been made a Knight of the Legion of Honor. He has made himself very rich by trading in Calcutta, and spent large sums of money for the improvement of his native town. He celebrated the reception of the decoration by a great ball, followed by a supper to 20,000 beggars on the banks of the Hoogli.

AMONG THE PREACHERS.

"ALL things!" then e'en the tears that fall
Amid the gloam and night,
God's smile can turn to rainbow hues
Of promise fair and bright;
O, promise of a loving God,
Who felt His children's need!
Since I am His, I claim Him mine,
And I am rich, indeed.

"Baptism of an Arab in Egypt—After four years' work in Egypt, the North Africa Mission rejoices in its first baptism" is a paragraph in the *Missionary Record* of the United Presbyterian Church.

Cardinal Vaughan, since his appointment as Cardinal Manning's successor, in London, has employed a number of Roman Catholic laymen as lecturers in the public parks and open spaces. The new movement is under the direction of the Cardinal's brother. The lecturers are men of education, and are for the most part drawn from the ranks of the legal and other professions.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is primate of all England, and, therefore, takes precedence of the Archbishop of York, who is only "primate of England." This very nice distinction was made several centuries ago on account of a very bitter dispute arising between the two functionaries as to which should precede the other. The matter was settled by conferring precedence upon

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Leave 24th and Chestnut sts., 3.55, 7.59, 10.09, 10.32, 11.04 A. M., 12.57 (dining car), 3.08, 4.10, 6.12, 8.19 (dining car), 11.45 P. M. Sunday, 3.55, A. M., 10.32, 12.04 (dining car), 4.10, 6.12, 8.19 (dining car), 11.45 P. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty street, 4.30, 8.00, 8.15, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 2.00, 3.30, 4.00 (two-hour train), 4.30 (two-hour train), 5.00, 6.00, 7.30, 9.00, 10.00 P. M., 12.15 night. Sundays, 4.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30 A. M., 2.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 P. M., 12.15 night.

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For Phoenixville and Pottstown—Express, 8.35, 10.05 A. M., 12.45 (Saturdays only, 2.30), 4.05, 6.30, 11.30 P. M. Accom., 4.20, 7.45, 11.05 A. M., 1.42, 4.35, 5.53, 7.20 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00, 9.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Accom., 7.30, 11.45 A. M., 6.15 P. M.

For Reading—Express, 8.35, 10.05 A. M., 12.45 (Saturdays only, 2.30), 4.05, 6.30, 11.30 P. M. Accom., 4.20, 7.45 A. M., 1.42, 4.35, 5.53, 7.20 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00, 9.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Accom., 7.30 A. M., 6.15 P. M.

For Lebanon and Harrisburg—Express, 8.35, 10.05 A. M. (Saturdays only, 2.30), 4.05, 6.30 P. M. Accom., 4.20 A. M., 1.42, 7.20 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00, 7.30 A. M. Accom., 6.15 P. M.

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Leave Chestnut street and South street wharves: Week-days—Express, 9.00 A. M., 2.00 (Saturdays only, 3.00), 4.00, 5.00 P. M. Accom., 8.00 A. M., 4.30, 6.30 P. M. Sundays—Express, 9.00, 10.00 A. M. Accom., 8.00 A. M., 4.45 P. M.

Leave Atlantic City Depot: Week-days—Express, 7.35, 9.00, A. M., 3.30, 5.30, P. M. Accom., 6.50, 8.15, A. M., 4.32 P. M. Sundays—Express, 4.00, 5.30, 8.00 P. M. Accom., 7.15 A. M., 4.15 P. M.

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the Archbishop of Canterbury, the two titles being also bestowed at the same time.

It is announced that a new order for clergymen of the Episcopal Church, to be known as "Companions of the Holy Saviour," will soon be organized in Philadelphia. The members will live a community life, bound by the three vows of poverty, celibacy and obedience, under a rule which will be drawn up and to which they will promise an unflinching obedience. The superior of the order will be the Rev. William McGarvey, assistant minister of the Church of the Evangelist, Philadelphia. About a dozen other clergymen are to join it.

A clergyman, says *The Cornhill*, who had just been appointed to a bishopric, determined to drive round and leave P. C. cards with his old parishioners. He had just engaged a groom, fresh from a racing stable, and before starting he ordered a new servant to go into the house and fetch the cards. Every time that the carriage stopped the groom was ordered to get down and leave one or two cards. At the last house the Bishop said: "Leave two cards here, James." "I can't, my lord," was the reply, "there's only the ace of spades left!"

The Primitive Methodists of New South Wales have taken an important step toward the union of the various Methodist bodies in that colony. At their annual conference they declared, by fifty votes to four, in favor of union on the basis of the Wesleyan General Conference, and expressed an opinion in favor of organic union to be consummated not later than the year 1900. Nearly one hundred churches and mission stations were represented in the conference.

BOOK REVIEWS.

BLACK DIAMONDS. By Maurus Jokai. Translated by Frances A. Gerard. New York: Harper & Bros.

Easily the leader in the literary field of the day in Hungary, Jokai is, as yet, comparatively little known in this country. Of the great number of works which this indefatigable writer has turned out since he began his career in the world of letters, some forty years ago, a few only have been Englished, and those have not attracted the general attention which they deserve as romances of a high order of merit, both in dramatic conception and in execution. Jokai is now seventy years old, and the earlier years of his life, as a revolutionist, were marked by exciting episodes and romantic adventures, of which the most interesting was his escape from imprisonment through the courage and devotion of his wife.

"Black Diamonds" is a novel of much power, and it abounds in thrilling scenes. The hero, Ivan Behrend, is a mine owner, and falls in love with a beautiful girl, but finds his suit checked as a result of a family arrangement for her marriage to another man. After a series of exciting adventures, in all of which he figures as a cavalier, no less at home in the ball-room and boudoir, than in the field of honor, he returns to find the girl, to whom he has been true all the while, ready to listen to his passionate pleading, and he wins her at last. Jokai's style is vigorous and picturesque. His narrative is fired with a spirit that is contagious in the extreme, and he works up his situations with the art of an experienced dramatist. He is a novelist who, as he becomes better known, should surely find marked favor among those many readers who like romances in which heroes are heroes and there is plenty of danger and a happy ending of the story.

CINDER-PATH TALES. By William Lindsey. Boston: Cope-land & Day. Cloth, \$1.00.

Mr. Lindsey makes it very apparent from the start that he is thoroughly acquainted with all that appertains to athletics and athletic training. The seven stories of his little volume bristle with easy allusions to facts and figures which at once gain the attention of the reader of athletic tastes. The stories are concerned almost wholly with college men and their doings, and we almost recognize in some of the characters to whom we are introduced personages we have met in real life or of whose doings we have read. Of all the stories, that entitled, "Atherton's Last Half," and the one which Mr. Lindsey calls "A Virginia Jumper," secure the most attention, though the sportive vein in which the concluding story, "And Every One a Winner," is told, is exceedingly entertaining. The book is printed on good, heavy paper, and is bound attractively, a striking figure of a hurdle jumper on the front being a suitable cover design.

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NUGGETS AND NUBBINS.

*WHEN Li Hung Chang was in Glasgow he told the Scotchmen that their bagpipes reminded him of China. They can't make out whether he meant it for a compliment or not.

A Scotch servant having shortly after marriage met her former mistress, and being asked by her how she was getting on, replied: "I'm getting on fine, mem; but, och, I canna bide the man!"

A couple were recently divorced in South Dakota after a year of married life, during all of which time they had been very "spooney." The husband swore that he usually kissed his wife about one hundred times every day.

An English paper reports the discovery of a real Mrs. Parthington. She walked into the office of the judge of probate and inquired: "Are you the judge of reprobates?" "I am the judge of probate," was the reply. "Well, that's it, I expect," quoth the lady. "You see, my husband died detested, and left me several little infidels, and I want to be appointed their executioner!"

A street fakir, or "hawker," recently introduced a novelty in keyholes.

He said, "Here you are, gentlemen—the greatest invention of the age!"

Passer (stopping to listen)—What is it?

Hawker—A magnetized keyhole plate for front doors. It will attract an ordinary steel key from a distance of two feet. All you have to do to find the keyhole is to take out your key and hang on to it."

Three men are reported to have been injured in the crowd which gathered to buy the novelty.

Lord Russell's visit to America reminds *The London Chronicle* of an ancient story. It says that during Lord Russell's previous tour in this country with Lord Coleridge he came in contact with many members of the Bar, including Mr. Evarts. It was while walking with Mr. Evarts one day along the banks of a stream that his attention was called to a point at which Washington, according to tradition, had thrown a dollar right across. The water was wide, and Lord Russell looked doubtful. "You know a dollar went further in those days than it goes now," the American lawyer blandly insinuated. "Ah," said Lord Russell, quite equal to the occasion, "and it may have been easy enough to Washington; it is well known that he threw a sovereign across the Atlantic."

Here is another characteristic story that they are telling about the President of the Transvaal. In the days when Johannesburg was merely Ferreira's mining camp Krüger was one day riding over the Witwatersrand in ordinary burgher attire. He off-saddled near a wagon owned by a German. The Teuton did not recognize the President, and held forth on the many things he would do were he ruler of the State. Suddenly Oom Paul, to the great astonishment of the German, who was a very small man, took off his coat, and, holding it out toward the stranger, said: "Put this on." "But," replied the latter, "it's too big." "Just so," replied His Honor, with a grim smile. "I'm Paul Krüger, and it is not too big for me."

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"Yes."
"Never called anything but 'Honest John' for forty years?"
"Um."
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